

By PROF. WM. J. DEWES.

The Great Dismal Swamp Region.

and guard the town. Soon some of the most violent Secessionists, principally ladies, so said, inaugurated the pleasing entertainment of spitting from the windows down on the provost-guard as they passed

down on the provost-guard as they passed to and fro on their various daties.

These matters being reported to the General, he ordered that the white sol-diers be replaced by negro soldiers, which order was immediately en-forced, when the citizens interested were humiliated, indeed, and collapsed generally. Then in front of the ferry ticket of-fice was placed the Stars and Stripes, but the Secession ladies, sooner than pass by it, walked in the street to get on the boat. The General, hearing of this unpatriotic nction of the ladies in question, ordered the flag to be placed above the walkway to the boat, and it was done, thus com-pelling all persons to walk under the flag; and, at the same time, it was ordered that the gates in front of the ferry boats should be closed to all except drivers and their horses.

Directly opposite the American House was located the private banking house of the Bain Brothers. From the period of the evacuation of Norfolk and Portsmouth by the Federal fleet to the recapture of the two towns by Gen. Butler, Confed-erate money alone was the circulating me-dium, and at the same time a large number of citizens deposited their gold, silver and Virginia State bank notes in the Bair Bros, bank for safe keeping. The va-rious officials and workmen employed in the Navy Yard being paid off in Confederate money, soon there was an abundance of cash in circulation, and this financial state of affairs continued until the occupation of Norfolk and Portsmouth by Gen. Butler in the Summer of 1852.

Soon after the occupation of the two cities Gen. Butler issued an order pro-hibiting the circulation of Confederate money in ordinary business affairs, and forthwith the depositors of money at Bain's bank applied at that institution for the withdrawal of their gold, silver and bank notes that they had previously de-posited for safe keeping. The Bain Bros. positively refused to return the same kind of money which had been deposited, offering the various amounts in Confederate

ey only. ne depositors reported the matter to Gen. Butler, who had the Bain Bros. brought before him, and after thoroughly examining the case ordered the Bain Bros. to pay back to the depositors the coin and bank notes they had previously deposited. This the Bain Bros. positively refused to do, when Gen. Butler presented to them the alternative of returning denositors the same kind of money hich they had entrusted to their safe keeping, or be confined at the fort on the coast of Florida known as the Dry Tor-

Strange to say, the elder brother, George, who assumed all responsibility in the affair, accepted the alternative of go-ing to the Dry Tortugas sooner than dis-

THE GREAT DISMAL SWAMP.

As I shall have occasion to make reference to scenes and incidents connected with this great swamp in southeast Virginia, I have thought that some description of it may be not without interest to In Portsmouth, Va., we regard the

great swamp as beginning at a point just five miles south of Portsmouth, at what is known as the "five-mile tank," In my youthful days this five-mile tank was our first objective point when going on hunt-ing expeditions, and in fact this point may

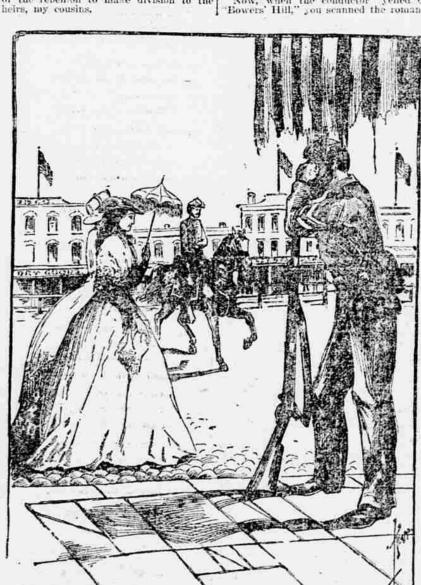
be called our hunting base of operations.

With our dogs and guns we could on such occasions proceed to the five-mile tank on a hand-car, the motive power being the stout and brawny arms of two negro men, who rested each other from time to time during the progress of this pleasant and invigorating ride on the rail. Dur-

away, was welcomed with loud and boisterous shouts. Further, we always "treated" the negroes from our, let us say, "ammunition flask," which the negroes called a "drap er dram," when their carthly happiness would be complete, and on such happy occasions would render for our delectation some such popular songs as "Dearest May, you is lublier dan de day; your eyes so bright dey shine at night when de moon am gone erway,' or, "Runnigger, run, de patterole will ketch you."

Just in front, or nearly so, of this fivemale tank stood a pretty little country church where the two roads branched, one leading to Jordan's Sulphur Springs, while the other, to the right, led to Suffolk, almost direct, a distance, perhaps, of 19 miles. Behind the tank a hundred or two yards was the prettiest valley in that part of the country, studded with the noble oak, interspersed with the graceful hickory. There was no undergrowth, and this fairy valley and hillsides were luxuriously covered and carpeted with unnumbered leaves of various colors and hues of the oak, hickory and holly. This valley is 70 or 80 yards wide at its beginning, 50 yards or so from the edge of a farm, and gradually growing narrower as it penetrated the Great Dismal Swamp. The denizens of that vicinity, however, call this portion of the swamp the Cross denizens of that vicinity, however, call and they are frequently confounded one this portion of the swamp the Cross with the other. One leads, as stated Swamp, which ends at the Big road, above, to Lake Drummond, beyond Suf-

On the occupation of Norfolk and Ports-1 which surrounds the Dismal Swamp mouth Gen. Butler inaugurated many re-forms, made some changes in the City of Capt. Cahoon, and the Carney farm, Government, and detailed a company or the latter being owned at the period of two of soldiers to perform provest duty passed into the hands of the Carneys, and was sold not many years before the war of the rebellion to make division to the



"THE LADIES, SOONER THAN PASS UNDER THE FLAG, WALKED IN THE

eaching nearly to the ground, and, in ome places, entirely so.

During my boyhood hunting expeditions into the swamp from my uncle's, in ompany with my cousin, brother and ther young friends, we frequently penetrated to the distance of two or three miles, passing through and along glades and natural avenues of the moss oak canopied with the rich and tangled masses of moss, in many places to the very earth, which finally and indisputably proved to our youthful and vivid imaginations that these moss-adorned glades were surely the hidden, secret home of the sprites "banshee" and fairies of the weird and mysterious swamp, of which we had been advised by the negroes and whites, too, who

vised by the negroes and whites, too, who lived near the swamp. The great reed brakes dot the swamp in many directions as you progress from the big road into the swamp, and present scenes of delightful variegated beauty in connection with the moss oak, gum trees, tangled foliage, creeping vines and flowant and invigorating ride on the rail. During these trips we gave these accommodating slaves small-change and much to of which are quite unknown to botanists; bacco, and sometimes the fragrant "stogies," thus our hunting parties were more than welcome always, and our coming to the "station," when a hundred yards the "station," when a hundred yards physician and botanist, who gave attention largely to the botany and fauna of terous shouts. Further, we always "treated" the negroes from our, let us say, "and more locality at least for his various

bemarle Sound, on the North Carolin

"BOWERS' HILL."

George, who assumed an recogning to the afair, accepted the alternative of going to the Dry Tortugas sooner than disgorge his ill-gotten gold and silver, and was sent there and put to hard labor, with a ball-and-chain to his legs. It was reasonably supposed that, after, a brief experience, he would change his views on monetary affairs; but, no; he preferred this imprisonment and ignominious labor to giving back the money of the depositions, and remained imprisoned until just previous to the end of the war, when he was released by the kind-hearted President Lincoln. This gold and silver was never paid back to my knowledge.

After the recapture of Norfolk and Portsmouth the two towns were isolated from the interior part of the State, theoretically, but in fact news and contraband agoods were frequently carried out of the two cities southward, despite the exercise of the greatest vigilance on the part of the military authorities; and this was owing in great measure to the somewhat peculiar location of the towns and the entire knowledge of the surrounding country. Ripraps Fort at suitable periods to make connection with the underground railroad from Suffolk and the Swamp. The con-ductor failed to call out publicly the sta-tions on this route, and there was no tak-ing up of tickets, or yelling out to change-cars for the Ripraps; they changed, though, nevertheless, at the right time and the right spot.

Of course, after the occupation of Nor-folk by Gen. Butler the runaway negroes, who had been in hiding in various parts of the swamp came in to the nicket lines

of the swamp came in to the picket lines in front of Portsmouth by the acore and by the hundred, for the Great Dismal extended south into the State of North Car-olina, and the swamp being 50 or 60 miles in length and some 49 miles wide afforded ample facilities for a safe retreat

for the runnways (To be continued.)

How Jim Watson Went to Congress.

State of Indiana, tells in Success how James E. Watson performed his feat of beating W. S. Holman, the "great objector," in their race for Congress. The following incident is a characteristic one, and Mr. Hunt relates it well:

"I have been asked whether it is true that Mr. Waison actually wore wooden shoes during this first campaign, to cap-ture the German vote. This report has been greatly exaggerated. The facts are as follows: Watson made a very vigor-ous and energetic campaign. A part of the time he had bad weather. One rainy day he started with a medical friend to see a number of voters. He had been up the greater part of the night before, was tired and sleepy, and had a very bad cold. He said to this friend, who was with him: 'Doe, I don't want to campaign today; I

want to go back to your house and lie down on the "oor and sleep."

"In the house of the physician was an old-fashioned fireplace. They drove back, Watson got a chair cushion, lay down be-Watson got a chair cushion, lay down before the fire, and slept for two or three
hours. When dinner time arrived he was
much refreshed. After dinner Watson
complained of cold feet, and his medical
friend said to him: 'Why don't you wear
wooden shoes?' Watson replied, 'I haven't
any,' 'I will lend you a pair of mine,' his
friend replied. So he brought out a pair
of fleece-lined shoes with wooden soles
and leather uppers, shoes that are worn
quite generally by the Germans of that

"He stood around on the damp ground, "He stood around on the damp ground, but his feet were warm the remainder of the day. The Germans were very much pleased with the fact that the candidate had adopted their footwear, and he was pleased with the footwear because it kept his feet warm, and continued to wear it. In making this explanation Watson laughingly says: 'It did prove pretty popular, though.'

"When the votes were counted it was found that the young man had a plurality of 400 votes over the supposedly invincible Holman."

This Will Interest Many.

TAI-PING REBELLION.

Efforts to Overthrow the Manchu Dynasty As many curious and mysterious scene

Cost 20,050,000 Lives.

As many curious and mysterious scenes and incidents are connected with this obscure little place, especially after the occupation of Portsmouth and Norfolk by the Federal forces in 1862, a brief sketch of it may not be out of place. Bowers Hill" is situated nearly midway between Portsmouth and Suffoli. It is located on the railroad, and consists of a bill and a curious and union-looking to the established order whitever it cented on the railroad, and consists of a hill and a curious and uniqua-looking from try store. It is the next station after passing the five-mile tank, and was owned by "Old Jim Bovers," as he was called; and he had a wife and two sons. Old Bowers, when talking to you, rarely opened his eyes farther than to see you toicrably well; and the reason of this proposed well; and the reason of the occupant of the Dragon Throne, wheever he may be; and, finally, wouldn't expect any better Government if your proposed well; and the reason of the occupant of the Dragon Throne, wheever he may be; and, finally, wouldn't expect any better Government if your proposed well with the chiesest being Chinese, love the established order, whatever it discourage submission. At one time in this curious movement a "wang," or subordinate king, decided to go into the revelation business himself, and also received communications from the respect with the chiese the proposed with the chiese represent the proposed with the chiese represent the proposed with the chiese the proposed with the chiese the discourage submission. At one time in this curious movement a "wang," or subordinate king, decided to go into the revelation business himself, and also received communications from the proposed well and the carried with the proposed with the chiese represent the proposed with the chiese pro Bowers, when talking to you, rarely opened his eyes farther than to see you stoerably well; and the reason of this protecting was, as he attirmed, that most folks was so "ornery" he "shunted up, so er they might use the whites of his eyes; fer," he said, "yer mought tell all crebout er man of you seed de whites of deep." That was I ismal Swamp phisosophy, pure and simple. When he said "shunted" he meant shuaned.

Now, when the conductor yelled out "Bowers' Hill," you scanned the romantic that way itself, and not so much the true open the prove his manners. Tsuen took this new prove his manners. Tsuen took this new variation—and the 40 lashes—neekly cannot he was cut off and killed, with 20,000 adherents by one of the other "wangs," following which all the "wangs," following which all the "wangs," were externanted and Tsuen appointed a new batch dreads and detests the foreigners, being that way itself, and not so much the true

dreads and detests the foreigners, being that way itself, and not so much the true Chinese. As the Mandatus sureway said during one period of trouble: "If these English 1-reign devils aren't hunt-

Once in a while the Chinese do raise trouble for the Tarrars, though, and the inst and greatest of these occasions was the "Tai-ping" revolt, which lasted 16 years and cost about 20,000,000 lives. The name literally interpreted means "Great Peace," which hardly seems felicitous, and is a contraction of "Tai-ping Chao," or "Great Peace Dynasty." It was chosen by the rebels to distinguish themselves from the present "Tai-tsing Chao," or "Great Pure Dynasty." The Government, however, called them "Chang-mao "Great Pure Dynasty," The Govern-ment, however, called them "Chang-mao Tsch," or "long-haired rebels," because they had amputated their pig tails in token of being emancipated from Tartar rule. And the nominal root of the whole trou ble was Christianity, of a peculiarly Chinese variety.

Down near Canton there was a man

Down near Canton there was a man-named Sitsuen, a country school teacher and a farmer; a sickly, ambitious, pure blooded Chinaman, who dreamed dreams—like Mahomet. Also, he was studious in a degree utterly disproportionate to hi-mental powers. First and last, he took five civil service examinations and fallest in all. After one of these-in 1827-hwas taken ill and had a cataleptic fit, is the course of which he was carried into the course of which he was carried into a far country by a lion, a tiger, a dragor and a few miscellaneous specimens from the heavenly 200. On his arrival an old weman seized him and gave him a much needed both, and then a venerable old pentleman opened his side and removed his heart and other works. Si-tsuen was inclined to regard both proceedings as in the nature of liberties, but was placates, when the missing organs were replaced by when the missing organs were replaced by new ones of a bright red color. Then connger man instructed him in variou

matters. After which he woke up.

A year or so later he took another ex mination and failed with his usual regu-larity. As he left the civil servi-beoths he was handed a number of tract by a native evangelist, Liang A-fah. These entained a number of Bible stories, tran lated, rewritten and made to fit the Chi-nese understanding. Si-tsuen read then and pored over them by light of his at and porcel over them by light of his all aged intellect for months. Suddenly light broke upon him. There is a Chicase word "tsuen," represented in writing by an eccentric combination of a pagoda and an umbrella, and meaning whole or "altogether," which was used used throughout to designate the Almighty. This being part of his own namerous concluded that he himself was Tsuen concluded that he himself wa meant and that the "Tien-kwoh," o 'heavenly kingdom," in which he was rep cesented as reigning, must be Chica. Arguing on this basis his vision was perfectly clear; the elderly man was "Got the Father," and the younger one his "Heavenly Younger Brother," or Jesus-There was nothing modest or retirin

about Mr. Tsuen.

The more he thought over the matter the more he became convinced that it was his mission to save China from every hing in sight—and particularly the Mar hu Dynasty—and mount the throne trule in the manner described by the truct. He began to teach his new gospel, which He began to teach his new gospel, which was a strange combination of the Bildstories and his own dreamings, and he made converts, first of his own family, and later of his neighbors. He and they kept Sunday strictly, discountenanced these of opinm and alcohol, and lived highly moral lives generally. All this was along at first; later Si-tsuen lapsed. Their example was impressive, although their conoclastic notions frequently got then into trouble. Tsuen himself was once at nto trouble. Tsuen himself was once at ested, but was afterwards released.
In 1846 he met an American missionary

In 1846 he met an American missionary, Mr. Roberts, in Canton, and studied with him awhile, but naturally found that straight Christianity did not agree particularly well with his own ideas. It is not known that he ever came into contact with missionaries at any time afterwards. Leaving Canton in some distress and poverty, he unexpectedly met an aposite of his own with 2 000 converts wheremen he his own with 2,000 converts, whereupen be definitely abandoned teaching school and went into proselytizing as a business.

By 1849 he had become a power and was having numerous minor fights with the Government, in which honors were about easy. But the new religion was growing all the time. Tsuen was healing the sick, casting out devils and doing whatever elswas appropriate for a new prophet with a new brand of religion. He was very

although he had no foreign teachers and wanted none. His self-made religion was unning along all by itself and needed no strancous motive force. In 1350 he captured a city, Yung-ngan.

epeatedly defeated the Imperial troops, and Tai-ping-ism began to spread lik-ontagion. Si-tsuen took himself more secontagion. Si-tsuen took himself more se-riously than ever. In 1852 he marched northwards, taking one town after an other, until he finally captured Nankin early in 1853. By this time he had his relations with the "Heavenly Father" and the "Heavenly Younger Brother" firmly fixed in his mind and he dropped what small pretense of Christianity he formerly had. He secluded himself from the common gaze: had revelations occathe common gaze; had revelations ocea the common gaze; had revelations occasionally when they were convenient; published a book of "Celestial Decrees," and formally proclaimed himself Emperor of China, appointing five subordinate kings, or "Wangs." His state of mind may be illustrated by the question he asked of a foreigner who happened along, whether the Virgin Mary had a pretty younger sister whom he, as King of Heaven, could marry. Meanwhile he had a harem.

and leather uppers, shoes that are worn quite generally by the Germans of that Congressional district. These shoes were put in the stove oven and warmed, and Watson put them on; and, in company with his friend, that afternoon he went to a sale. latter. From this point the Tai-pings marched towards the coast again and in-trenched 20 miles from Tien Tsin. Conside-red 20 miles from Tien Tsin. Con-side-red as a military performance this was a highly creditable campaign, although it had no material result. The army tra-versed four provinces in six months, took 26 cities, lived on the enemy and defeated everybody sent against them; marching fully 1,500 miles in the face of the enemy. Wherever it went it treated the natives well-for once-but the northern Chines do not speak a dialect comprehensible to the Cantonese, and they did not affiliate with the latter. The army went south again and was never able to repeat the

Two months after his victory at Nan-

unnecessary cruelty, and this tended to discourage submission.

At one time in this curious movement a "wang," or subordinate king, decided to go into the revelation business himself, and also received communications from the "Mayora, bather," and the "Heaven.

enough trouble on their hands already, provoked a war with France and England. This drugged mong and gave the Tai-pings a breathing spell, during which they smushed their besiegers in front of said during one period these English i-reign devils aren't hunt these English i-reign devils aren't hunting for a pretert to turn us out of power, why all this bother about pulling dawn a diag and beheading a few sailors?" Which from their point of view was logical enough.

Once in a while the Chinese do raise kin, but as said before Tsuen was curiously indisposed to de this. There was the results of the Tartars, though, and the couple for the Tartars, though a couple for the Tartars, though a couple for the Tartars, though a couple for the tartary that the couple for the foreign two provinces by June, 1860. They lusted after Shanghai but were affined of the foreigners. Their real policy should have been to go to Period the couple for the foreign two provinces by June, 1860. They lusted after Shanghai but were affined of the foreigners. Their real policy should have been to go to Period the foreign two provinces by June, 1860. They lusted after Shanghai but were affined of the foreigners. Their real policy should have been to go to Period the foreign two provinces by June, 1860. They lusted after Shanghai but were affined of the foreigners. Their real policy should have been to go to Period the foreign two provinces by June, 1860. They lusted after Shanghai but were affined of the foreigners. a queer situation in China at this time, for while the airies were marching against the Imperial troops in the north, they

were heiping them against the Tai-pings in the south.

After the Anglo-French war the Pekin Government hared an American named Ward as General, and in 1852 he played navoc with the insurgents. Unfortunate-ir, however, he died. He was buried at sungking, where a shrine was erected o him and where incense burns in his ionor to this day. He was succeeded in ommand, first, by another American, camed Burgevine, and, later, by two angrishmen, Holland and Cooke, all three

eing incompetent.
Their gross crucity was prejudicing the hinese public opinion against the Tai mgs and weakening them slowly, but hey nevertheless were in possession of much territory in the south and the Gov anment was despairing. Finally the dandarins neked England for the loan randarms seed England for the loan f an officer, and Gordon was sent them— he same who subsequently lost his life a the Sondah. Gordon organized and ifflied a smail but compact force of near who were able to move all around he Tai-pings, while the latter could not thize their large bodies of men, owing o their practite means of transport. Gor-lon also had four little steamers that log also had four little steamers that around in the numerous canals an ivers and prevented any concentration largevine went over to the Tal-pings, bu e never amounted to much in their ser

Finally Gordon forced the surrender of suchan and the rebel garrison, Si-tsue, seing killed. Wishing to show the natives he differences between the regular troop, and the rebels—and also because he was hat kind of man anyhow—Gordon drevoff his men to a distance to prevent pilage, offering them two months' pay in
out of the expected loot. Li Hung Chang—the same foxy old Chinaman we are -the same fory on Chinkman we are now dickening with-refused to mak-lordon's promise good and the English can promptly resigned. Ethen Ching was ent with a compromise offer of one months may and Gordon took command-again. Meanwhile Li had marched risown men into the town, locted right and eft and behended a lot of the insurgeneaders and men to whom Gordon has romised annesty. Some accounts say hat only eight lenders were executed thers that 20 chiefs and 2,000 privates were killed. Anyhow, Cordon's promiseras broken and that worthy Englishma. was cross therent, hunting around after i Hung Chang with a revolver, and full outending to shoot him on sight. Un-fortunately he didn't find him while his slood was up. Afterwards a peace was satched up, but Gordon left the Chinese

And this was the end of the Tai-ping D. O'F.

The Situation in Panay.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: was a comparatively strong army in the sland last Fall, and after it was routed sy the Americans a number of bands of merrilas were organized from the frag-aents. For the most part the members epresented the worst element of the exame in, surrendered and went to work These bandits operate in groups of 40 to 50 each. Ordinarily each such group will ave about 15 rifles of different types, the est of the men being armed with spears, sharpened bambook, and occasionally hows that arrows—these last being frequently soisoned. They have a habit of building traps across the mountain trails to dis-sourage pursuit; holes about four feet teep and three feet wide, filled with sharp bamboo rods and water, and covered with sticks and trash. Once in a while, to ad-sariety, a few snakes are included.

One of the bandit leaders who ha caused much trouble is a man name Montor. He operates with only about seven men as a rule and stays in the ter-itory northwest of Hoilo, where the range s high and rugged. Horses cannot be used, and the country can be watched for miles by men following the ridges. I was after him for two weeks, during which time he burnt three towns, emptured time he burst three towns, captured natives to work for him, and cattle for food, stole gold and silver, weapons, and whatever else he could lay his hands on before I discovered how he was cluding me. It was his custom to form his men at a given point toward nightfall and then march for some place to be looted, four or five miles away. After the raid was made the raiders separated, each carying his share and ready to drop it on the darm being given. Once separated, they were safe from arrost, because there is no outward sign to distinguish a hostile from penceful native, and the latter are too much in fear of their fives to betray or dentify their spoilers. Even when caught in the act they can usually bluff their way

The American seldier is at a disadvantage, for several reasons. One is, his wearing shoes and stockings. There are many rivers, and in crossing these the fine, gritty sand gets into the shoes and chafes the feet beyond endurance. In chafes the feet beyond endurance. In one march recently we made river cross-ings 16 times in the same day. Then, the native wears only shirt and breech-cloth, while if the soldier tries to imitate him his legs get poisoned, bitten and infected with doby itch. The native carries no ra-tions and lives on the country. We have done the same—often—but it makes poor living. We carry no blankets or shelter haives, but what we do have makes a load, and the native outruns us. He is usually a light-weight man and very muscular.

\$2.00 BOX RAIN COAT tom, 41 yards. Cut in 6 tom, 41 yards. Cut in 6 tom, 42 yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and

Mountains) cut this ad, out and send to us, state you height and weight, state number of isches around body at breast, taken over vest under east, close up under arms, and we will send you this coat by express, C. O. D., subject to examination.

Examine and try it on at your nearest express office, and if found exsetly as represented and the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of, and equal to any coat you can buy for \$4.00, pay the expressages office SPECIAL OFFER FRICE, \$2.00, and express charges. If you live West of the Rocky Mountains, cash in full most accompany your order.

THICE MACCHINITICS 15000 THIS MACKINTOSH ISLATEST 1900 ITHIS MACKIN IUSH STYLE, easy fitting, made from heavy waterpreef, tan color, yearine Davis Covert Cloth; full length, double breasted, Sager velvet collar, fancy plated lining, waterproof sewed seams. Suitable for both Rais or Overcast; as dURANTEED GENTATES TALLE EVER OFFERED BY US or any other house. For Free Cloth Samples of Ben's Racklintoshes up to \$5.00 and Hade-to-Heaure Butts and Overcasta at from \$5.00 to \$10.00, write for FREE SAMPLE BOOK NO. 2K.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) Chicago. (Bears, Booback & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

30 months ending in May, 1855. But by 1860 the insurgents were gradually being ringed in by their opponents and were apparently near the end. Tsuen, who was the nucleus of the army, would not go anorth towards Pekin in person for some reason. He had devised no system of Government, and owing to his personal seclusion his personal influence waned, while faith in him was diluted by the enormous accessions to his ranks after taking Nankin. All prisoners were forced to fight or work for the captors. Garrisons when taken were frequently treated with unnecessary cruelty, and this tended to doubt completely stop this style of war-

PHILIPPINE - ITEMS.

no doubt completely stop this style of war-fare. But the thing is sustained longer than it would be if the conditions were less adverse to us.—Volunteer Lieu-Tenant.

Capt. Charles P. Newberry, Co. L. 30th S., has made a 230-mile trip through Tayabas, breaking up many bands of Tulisanes and effecting the capture of Maj Maximo. After the latter's arrest, his family was raided by neighboring Tuli-sanes, his father-in-law, wife, four chil-dren and a nephew being tortured and killed, and \$12,000 stolen. Capt. Newberry and five men pursued the robbers, taking Maj. Mazimo as a guide, killed sine of them and captured 13 more, recovring also \$1,200.

Lieut, O'Connell, 12th U. S., captured lot of ammunition at Cayupa. Lieut, White, 39th U. S., surprised a ody of insurgents near San Pablo, killing

three and wounding four. Capt. John Newton, Capt. William C. Bennett, Lieut, Chas, M. Gordon, Lieut, E. G. Ovenshine, Lieut, E. S. D. Rucker, with C and E companies, 16th U. S., made a round-up of insurrectos near Aparri, Lieut, Gordon was wounded in the knee. Lieut. Williams and Capt. Lang. 39th 1. S., have been capturing insurgents at

Alaminos and Santo Tomas, Col. Birkhimer, with a detachment of tobacco by theft and is arresting all storeof rice at Bancore, near Lake Taal. Capt. Green, 33d U. S., with a detach-Capt. Green, 33d U. S., with a detachment of scouts, captured three Lieutentons and 18 bolomen near Nueva Corto dealers.

acta, Hocos Sur, July 17.

Col. Burt, 25th U. S., reports that Caagan was attacked July 15, and two
imericans and one Filipino killed. Lieut.
Jeiss went out after the raiders, who
is believed to be indepen-

re believed to be indrones.

Gen. Funston reports from the mounains of Bulacan that he took and detroyed "Lacunas Camp," together with I buildings used as barracks, but could et no fight out of the insurgents. He is

p a force of rebels attacking a corps of ignal men under Lieut. McKelvay, 11th T. S. Cav., near Magdalena, on July 18, and caught them between his party and the sent out from the 11th Cav., under ommand of Capts. Sturgis and Glasco, alling 21 and capturing a large number for prisoners.

f prisoners.
Lieut. Fisk, 35th U. S., commanding t Angst, struck and smashed a gang of adrones July 19.

The Commissary Department is losing 14 tons of powder and ammunition.

SPECIAL WATCH OFFER. ONLY 90 LEFT.

Men's Solid Silver \$7 Clinton Watch = =

We have just got an option on 20 of the celebrated Clinton watches. We are informed that these are the only Clinton watches left in the United States, and that when these are sold no more will be imported. The works of these watches are highly jeweled, and they are about

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28th U. S., has burned a storchouse keepers who sell the brands it handles, rice at Bancore, near Lake Taal. The situation is complicated by the fact

were present when Capt. Novicto buried one of Gilmore's men, Neville, alive. The Presidente of Baler is held as an acces-SOLL.

The Humane Society is after the gentle et no fight out of the insurgents. He is ollowing them.

Lient Vagghan, 37th U. S., followed carry more than four persons per horse. The Chinese have their installment in a

warning not to carry pigs on poles.

Capt. Roberts, 25th Inf., captured in ambush near San Miguel recently, has been allowed to come into the city on parole for the purpose of seeing his wife, "Gen." Tecson has treated him in very controus fashion during his sojourn in

the Secret Service has put "Capt," awrence, an ex-British subject and Filinio ex-Major, aboard a Hong Kong teamer for deportation.

The native police are holding up prisoners again. The Chinos say it is unsafe for men under arrest to procure and attempt to carry bail money themselves.

Capt. Mair, 46th Inf. and with

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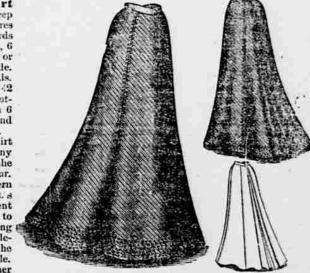
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